DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. | To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Tuesday Morning, August 9, 1864. [No. 31.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms
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IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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☞ All Communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the Daily Union Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

☞ L. W. A. Cole is our Carrier, and authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

L. P. FISHER.

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Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

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Debts collected, deeds, powers of attorney, etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments, etc., taken according to law, for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice and on liberal terms.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,

208 BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. jy2tf

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

Parties can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. apr6tf

Court Martial Proceedings.

Head-Quarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. June 17th, 1864.

General Orders, No. 29.

1—At a general Court Martial which convened at Camp Douglas near Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 22d day of May, 1864, pursuant to Department special orders, No. 103, current series, and of which Colonel Robert Pollock, 3d Infantry, C. V., is President, were arraigned and tried:—

1—Private, George Davidson, of Company K, 3d Infantry, C. V.

Charge 1—"Conduct prejudical to good order and military discipline."

Specification:—In this, that he, private George Davidson, of Company K, 3d Infantry, C. V., did commit an assault with a pistol or other weapon on the person of private, John Manning, of Company K, 3d Infantry, C. V. This at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, on the 21st day of April, 1864.

Charge 2:—"Assault with intent to kill."

Specification:—In this, that he, private George Davidson, of Company K, 3d Infantry, C. V., did present a loaded pistol at, and did fire the pistol at the said John Manning, of Company K, 3d Infantry, C. V., for the purpose of taking the life of said John Manning. All this at Camp Douglas, U. T., on the 21st day of April, 1864.

Plea:—To the specification to the first charge—"guilty."

To the first charge—"guilty."

To the specification to the second charge—"guilty," excepting the words "for the purpose of taking the life of the said John Manning."

Of the second charge—"not guilty."

Finding and Sentence:—The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence, adduced, find the accused, private George Davidson, of Company K, 3d Infantry, C. V, of the specification to first charge—"guilty;" of the first charge—"guilty;" of the specification to second charge—"guilty;" of the second charge—"guilty;" and does therefore sentence him, private George Davidson, of Company K, 3d Infantry, C. V., "to be confined at hard labor, in charge of the guard, for the period of six months, wearing a twelve pound ball attached to his left leg by a chain, to forfeit ten dollars per month of his monthly pay during that time, and at the expiration of his term of sentence to be returned to duty with his Company."

2:—Private, William Nowlan, of Company A, 1st Cavalry, Nev. Ter'y, Volunteers.

Charge:—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

Specification:—In this, that he, private William Nowlan, of Company A, 1st Cavalry, N. T. Volunteers, did kill an animal (heifer or steer) belonging to a citizen of Utah Territory, and appropriate the same to his own use. This at or near Camp Relief, U. T., on or about the 16th day of April, 1864.

Plea:—"Guilty."

Finding and Sentence:—The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, private William Nowlan, of Company A, 1st Cavalry, N. T. Volunteers, of the specification—"guilty;" of the charge—"guilty," and does therefore sentence him, private William Nowlan, of Company A, 1st Cavalry, N. T. Volunteers, "to forfeit ten dollars per month of his monthly pay for the period of one month, and on the promulgation of this order to be returned to duty with his Company."

3:—Private, Charles P. Fillmore, of Company A, 1st Cavalry, N. T. Volunteers.

Charge:—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

Specification:—In this, that he, private Charles P. Fillmore, of Company A, 1st Cavalry, Nevada Territory Volunteers, did kill an animal (heifer or steer) belong to a citizen of U. T., and appropriate the same to his own use. This at or near Camp Relief, U. T., on or about the 16th day of April, 1864.

Plea:—To the specification—"guilty."

To the charge—"not guilty."

Finding and sentence: The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, private Charles P. Fillmore, of Company A, 1st Cavalry, N. T. Volunteers, of the specification, "guilty;" of the charge, "guilty," and does therefore sentence him, private Charles P. Fillmore, of Company A, 1st Cavalry, N. T. Volunteers, "To forfeit ten dollars per month of his monthly pay for the period of one month, and on the promulgation of this order to be returned to duty with his Company."

4—Private, William Stears, of Company H, 2d Cavalry, C. V.

Charge:—"Conduct predjudicial to good order and Military dicipline."

Specification:—In this, that he, private William Stears, of Company H, 2d Cavalry, C. V., while on duty with 2d Lieutenant J. H. Stewart, 1st Cavalry, Nevada Territory Volunteers, collecting Government animals, did kill a calf and carry it off, said calf not being the property of the Government, and this being after the Lieutenant warned his command not to kill any domestic animals. This at or near Camp Relief, Utah Territory, on or about the 20th day of April, 1864.

Plea—"Not guilty."

Finding and Sentence:—The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, private William Stears, of Company H, 2d Cavalry C. V., of the specification "guilty;" of the charge, "guilty," and does therefore sentence him, private William Stears, of Company H, 2d Cavalry, C. V., "To be confined at hard labor, in charge of the guard, for the period of three months, to forfeit ten dollars per month of his monthly pay during that time, and at the expiration of his term of sentence to be returned to duty with his company."

5—Private, Peter Thomas, of Company B, 1st N. T. Volunteers.

Charge:—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and Military dicipline."

Specification:—In this, that he, private Peter Thomas, of Company B, 1st Cavalry, N. T. Volunteers, while on duty with 2d Lieutenant J. H. Stewart, 1st Battalion Cavalry, N. T. Volunteers, collecting Government animals, did kill a calf and carry it off, said calf not being the property of the Government, and this being after the Lieutenant warned his command not to kill any domestic animals. This at Camp Relief Utah Territory, on or about the 25th day of April, 1864.

Plea—"Not guilty."

Finding and Sentence:—The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, private Peter Thomas, of Company B, 1st Cavalry, N. T. Volunteers, of the specification, "guilty;" of the charge, "guilty," and does therefore sentence him, private Peter Thomas, of Company B, 1st Cavalry, N. T. Volunteers, "To be confined at hard labor, in charge of the guard, for the period of three months, to forfeit ten dollars per month of his monthly pay during that time, and at the expiration of his term of sentence to be be returned to duty with his Company."

6—Private, Edward Watkins, of Company C, 3d Infantry, C. V.

Charge 1:—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and Military dicipline."

Specification:—In this, that he, private Edward Watkins, of Company C, 3d Infantry, C. V., did use the following language towards his superior officer sergeant James M. Bean of Company C, 3d Infantry, C. V., viz: "You are a damned old fool;" "You are a damned liar." All this at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, on or about the 20th day of April 1864.

Charge 2:—"Striking his superior officer."

Specification:—In this, that he, private Edward Watkins, of Company C, 3d Infantry, C. V., did strike his superior officer, sergeant James M. Bean, of Company C, 3d Infantry, C. V. This at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, on or about the 20th day of April, 1864.

Plea:—To the specification to 1st charge—"guilty."

To the 1st charge—"guilty."

To the specification to 2d charge—"guilty."

To the 2d charge—"guilty."

Finding and Sentence:—The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, private Edward Watkins, of Company C, 3d Infantry, C. V., of the specification to 1st charge, "guilty;" of the 1st charge, "guilty;" of the specification to 2d charge, "guilty;" of the 2d charge, "guilty;" and does therefore sentence him, private Edward Watkins, of Company C, 3d Infantry, C. V., "To be confined at hard labor, in charge of the guard, for one month, to forfeit ten dollars of his monthly pay, and at the expiration of his term of sentence to be returned to duty with his Company." The Court is thus lenient, in view of the fact shown on the trial, that the sergeant provoked the difficulty.

7—Private, Luther E. Hinkley, of Company G, 3d Infantry, C. V.

Charge:—"Theft."

Specification:—In this, that he, private Luther E. Hinkley, of Company G, 3d Infantry, C. V., did enter a room occupied by William Pratt (citizen) and steal therefrom the sum of thirty-five dollars, more or less, in United States currency. This at Camp Douglas, U. T., on or about the 18th day of May, 1864.

Plea—"Guilty."

Finding and sentence: The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, Private Luther E. Hinkley, of Company G, 3d Infantry, C. V., of the specification, "guilty;" of the charge "guilty," and does therefore sentence him, Private Luther E. Hinkley, of Company G, 3d Infantry, C. V., "To be confined at hard labor, in charge of the guard, for the period of three months, to forfeit ten dollars per month of his monthly pay during that time, and at the expiration of his term of sentence to be returned to duty with his Company.

[Continued to Fourth Page.]

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 186[illegible]

The Star Chamber Convention.

A Convention, nominally of the people, to take into consideration and adopt measures of the most vital importance to every man, woman and child in Utah, yesterday assembled in the Tabernacle. As a matter of course we sent an intelligent reporter, because we desire and intend that the people themselves shall know what these men who pretend to be their servants, but who are in reality their task-masters, are doing. What was our surprise to learn that our reporter was met at the gate and refused admittance. He was peremptorily (yet withal courteously) informed that "we don't allow admittance to *our own people*, who are not delegates, much less to outsiders." We will suggest here that it was entirely unnecessary for the porter at the gates of the "Temple of the Lord" to indulge in falsehood. It would have been sufficient to have refused admission to an "outsider." But we happen to know that outsiders were admitted who did not *even* claim to be delegates. We do not take this "most courteous rebuff" as a personal indignity by any means, but regard it as an imposition on the people at large, who would like to know what this conventicle is doing, from some independent source, and not gather their information from those who only speak as they are dictated to. It is the first time in the history of our country that we have ever heard of a conclave which professed to be a public Convention refusing admittance to the press, and it would not be tolerated in any community where the people were alive to their own interests or possessed of the spirit of freemen. Were the whole scheme of this Convention not a farce in itself, this action on their part would be a serious matter. But who is there in all this wide Territory who does not know that so far as freedom of action on the part of the delegates is concerned, the whole affair is a stupendous hypocrisy? Who does not know that the Convention has not assembled to compare notes, discuss propositions, and gravely arrive at conclusions, but simply to carry out the behests and predetermined scheme of one man? The effort to give it a popular tinge by bringing together delegates, is recognized on all hands as the sheerest hypocrisy. Still we confess that we did not expect that the controllers of the Convention would have the hardihood to proclaim that its proceedings were to be kept secret from the people. If they can stand it, however, we are very sure we can. But what does this "gate-keeper" mean by characterizing the residents of the Territory as "our people," and as outsiders?" Are we not all citizens of the Republic? Is this not a free country? Have not the Gentiles (so called) as much interest in our affairs as the most devout and obedient Saint? Why is it that every trifling thing which can be done to draw a marked line between citizens of the Nation is thus resorted to? Why, except to keep up the infernal deception that all the world are enemies of the Mormons, for opinions sake, and delude the ignorant into the belief that they are in constant danger? If these conventionists are engaged in some dark business which will not bear the light, it is well for them to sit with closed doors. When the celebrated Hartford Convention, during the war of 1812, was plotting treason against the Government, they rightly closed their doors. When Jeff. Davis and his traitorous co-conspirators were contemplating the destruction of the Union, they retired into dark chambers and double locked the portals leading to their den. If this Convention feels that it is engaged in a similar business, or is concocting a conspiracy against the weal of the people, they do right to refuse admission to "outsiders." But we did not believe that they would have the hardihood to acknowledge this in advance. However, we give them the benefit of the doubt, and accord to them the desire they probably feel, that the world may not see, what puppets they are, who simply hop, skip, jump and dance, as the master spirit pulls the string. Still, we should like to record fairly their proceedings and let the people know just how they arrive at a "gold basis" and exorbitant prices. We suspect that there is a spirit abroad among the people which will demand an account of the stewardship of these men who seek to revolutionize the currency of the Territory and regulate trade.

Matters at and about Camp Connor, Idaho Territory.

We have received an interesting letter from Captain Black, 3d Infantry, C. V., commanding Camp Connor, Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, from which we cull the following items:

The settlement of Soda Springs is represented in a prosperous condition, the most of the crops on the northern bank of Bear River doing much better than was expected a few weeks ago, except the wheat, which has been damaged by squirrels. The land on the southern bank will require irrigation to produce wheat, but as yet no ditch for the purpose has been constructed.

A prospecting party which had been out developing a gold quartz lead, some 35 miles from Soda Springs, have returned, and report having discovered several other lodes from one foot to six feet in width, in all of which gold was found, though in limited quantities. Specimens of the rock have been sent to Camp Douglas for assay. A party under Lieut. Shoemaker, had also returned from a tour along the Lander cut-off, about 80 miles from Camp Connor, and brought back some fine specimens of iron ore. Also about 200 lbs of excellent salt from some salt springs. The water of the springs is exceedingly dense with saline matter, and yielded fully three-fifths of salt.

They also report a remarkable phenomenon. On the 19th of July between 8 and 9 o'clock, p. m., there was a dense shower of *flies*, continuing for about fifteen minutes and completely covering the ground with the insects, some of which were larger than the ordinary horse-fly. As they fell on the tent, the men thought that it was hail, until they went out and found innumerable flies lying in great rolls near the camp fire. This strange shower extended as far as an emigrant camp a quarter of a mile distant, and how much further is unknown. On his return trip, Lt. Shoemaker found dead horses, mules and cattle, lining the road, although none were seen as he passed up a few days before. These animals belonged to the emigrants, who are passing in great numbers. It is the general impression that the shower of flies had something to do with the fatality among stock. Lieut. S. lost one of his own mules soon after the shower, probably from the same cause.

Emigrants informed Capt. Black that gold in paying quantities had been found at the second crossing of Green River, on the Lander cut-off, but the Indians are very troublesome near Snyder's Fort. They had attacked one emigrant train, wounding an emigrant with an arrow, and ran off several head of stock. The emigrants say that there were about 100 Indians and *white men*, and that the Indians claimed to be *Pawnees* (!)

Many miners are returning East from Bannack, but they go *via*. Soda Springs to avoid the Indian troubles further north. Captain B. says that all the Indians in the neighborhood of Camp Connor are peaceable and behave themselves well—not a single misdeed on their part having come to his knowledge this season.

GOLD DUST.—Large amounts of gold dust (in small quantities at a time however,) continue to come to this city, and a considerable portion of it finds its way into the hands of the bankers in exchange for legal tenders. On yesterday we had some banking business to attend to and found Messrs. Holladay & Halsey so crowded with customers that it took some time to dispose of them and for our turn to come. All the bankers are doing a good business, and the amount of general prosperity among the population is such as has never before fallen to their lot. This unexampled prosperity is attributable to the emigration, the mines, producing and prospective—the changed and changing character of the residents here, and finally to the happy immunity of this Territory from all the evils of war, while it has been the recipient of all the blessings of an abundance of legal tenders. We hope the people will have the sense to see through the farce which their would be masters are now striving to enact before their eyes, and not allow themselves to imitate the conduct of that historical personage who killed the goose that laid him matutinal golden eggs.

Proceedings of the Court Martial.

Last spring we noticed the fact that some of the soldiers had been committing depredations on the stock of the farmers in Rush Valley, and assured both soldiers and settlers that if the really guilty could be detected, they would receive ample punishment for their misdeeds. On the outside of to-day's issue, we print General Orders No. 29, Department of the Pacific, wherein it will be seen that the proceedings of the Court Martial which tried the cases, have been approved and punishment awarded. We have no doubt that this will prove a warning to the few who estimate too lightly the offence of wantonly interfering with the property or rights of citizens.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.—We are informed that little was done at the convention (which was sparsely attended) beyond effecting a temporary organization. Albert Carrington (Ed. of Brigham Young's organ) was chosen President, *pro. tem.* —— Bullock, Secretary; —— Watt, reporter.

Apostle E. T. Benson made a speech to convince the faithful that the thing was all right and the Lord was figuring matters for the glory of the Saints. One of the Elders gravely informed the convention that thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands were coming to Zion, and there would be a good market for all their crops at large prices. He did not however explain just where the "poor devils" who were coming in such numbers would raise the "greenbacks" to buy flour. At 12 m, the convention took a recess till 3 o'clock p. m.

THAT CONVENTION.—That Convention met yesterday at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Tabernacle, at least so it was announced, and to judge from the number of individuals whom we saw wending their way thitherward about that time, we presume it actually did meet. A considerable majority of the delegates whom we saw looked like men quite capable of re-enacting a scene which we witnessed at a late conference, when a motion was put and carried without a dissenting voice, and in a few minutes after, on a suggestion from the one man power, that said vote be reconsidered, it was unanimously reconsidered without a word of explanation, and rescinded just as unanimously by the same voices that but five minutes before had approved it by acclamation. One of the two times they must have been —— fools: it is for them to say on which occasion!

JUGGED.—We learn from a private letter that Capt. Black has a rebel recruit at Camp Connor diligently engaged in packing sand, "one hour on and one hour off." His offence (a rank one) was hurrahing most heartily for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. His back is adorned with a placard on which appears the following words, "Here is a traitor to his country." Capt. B. is determined that traitors in his vicinity shall "assume a virtue though they have it not," and will teach Jeff's followers that they cannot insult their country's flag with impunity.

NEWS FROM KOOTENAY.—We have been permitted to peruse a letter from Virginia City, Montana Territory, dated August 4th, from which we learn that a Mr. Hause had just returned from the Kootenay country and brings the most favorable reports. He says that for seven miles in the main stream the pay averages an ounce a day to the hand—occasionally a pocket is struck which yields much larger returns. Prospecting as yet, has been very limited. There were already about 1,000 persons in the mines, and large numbers arriving every day.

FARM LABORERS.—We call attention to an advertisement for farm hands, in another column. Good wages will be given.

ARRESTS.—The following arrests were made yesterday: Charles Green, by officer Barrett, for petty larceny of a coat, the property of W. Holems; Lawrence O'Shaughnessy and John Rose, by Chief Burke and officer Taylor, for disturbing the peace by fighting; C. Allen and W. L. Ustick, by Burke, Rice, Barrett and Brown, for disturbing the peace by fighting.—*Sacramento Union*, August 2d.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.—A letter received a few days ago by Mrs. Breckinridge of Franklin township, from her brother, Lieutenant G. A. Brown, formerly of California, now of the 78th Illinois Volunteers, in Sherman's army, dated June 16th, contains the following passages: "We are lying in the line of battle and hear the incessant crack of musketry from our skirmishers in front. Our corps is near the center, the 15th, 16th and 17th on our left, and the 4th, 20th and 25th on our right. Our force is said to be about 100,000 strong, and that of the enemy about 80,000. It is the intention of Sherman to go to Atlanta or to h—l. I will not finish the sentence. It is only an expression made use of by a woman to a Union soldier the other day. He went into her house. The old lady told her daughter to take off his hat. She did so. The old lady looked at him for a moment in astonishment, and exclaimed to her daughter, 'I don't see it!' The soldier inquired what it was that they did not see. She replied that the rebs had made them believe that our men were branded on the forehead with the words, 'Atlanta or h—ll.' Many other things equally absurd the people of the South are made to believe. Poor, ignorant creatures! If Grant can succeed in taking Richmond and Sherman Atlanta, I think the rebellion will be used up. It will if many of the rebs do as a regiment of them did yesterday in front of us. Our lines made an advance on the rebs' skirmish line. As soon as our men made a start the rebs threw down their arms and met us half way, throwing up their hands and waving their hats. You ought to have heard our men cheer them as they came into our lines. Deserters who came in say there are hundreds of them who would desert if they had the chance."—*Sac. Union*, July 30th.

☞ General Scott, now in his 78th year, is spending the summer at West Point. He rises early, and breakfasts at 7 o'clock—an hour when most of the guests at the hotel are still in their rooms. At about 9 he rides up to the Military Academy, where he spends the morning in the library, occupied, it is understood, in obtaining materials for his "Life," on which he has been engaged for several years.—*S. F. Flag*.

ANOTHER SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.—One John R. Harrold was arrested at Gold Hill yesterday afternoon for uttering treasonable language. We don't think John will pack sand long before concluding to take the oath, as it is dusty work in these dog-days.—*Virginia Union, July 30th.*

PIONEER GONE.—Colonel Lewis Sanders, Jr., an old resident of Sacramento, and connected with the Bar of that city, died in San Francisco on the 25th inst, aged 68 years.—*S. F. Flag*.

☞ Mrs. Macaulay having published her "Loose Thoughts," Mr. Sheridan was asked whether he did not think it a strange title for a lady to choose. "By no means," he replied, "the sooner a woman gets rid of such thoughts the better."

WANTED---FARM HANDS.

SIX OR EIGHT GOOD FARM HANDS WANTED FOR the country. Enquire at the Commissary Warehouse, Salt Lake City. aug9-tf

REDUCTION OF FARE
—TO—
VIRGINIA CITY,
MONTANA TERRITORY.
Fare by the
OVERLAND STAGE LINE,
has been reduced to
FIFTY DOLLARS
—IN—
LEGAL TENDERS,
By the Coaches of the Overland Stage Line.
aug2-tf W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

OLIVER & CO.
Continue to run their Bannack Express Line
ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.
TIME: THREE AND A-HALF DAYS!
THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!
Direct to Virginia City!!!

The first return Coach from Kootenay Mines has arrived at Virginia. The Mines are favorably reported; hands making \$50 per day. We continue to run a Stage direct to Kootenay once a week, distance five hundred miles; time, ten days.

A. J. OLIVER & CO., Bannack.
T. D. BROWN, Agent, G. S. L. City. aug9-tf

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Chicago, August 6th.

The main points of the letter referred to in New York private telegrams to-day, have been furnished for publication. A letter dated City Point, Aug. 2d, says: Before this reaches you about one-third of this army will be *en route* for Washington, and thence to Harper's Ferry, to oppose the rebel invading force. The remainder of the army will remain in front of Petersburg. This is the result of the interview between Lincoln and Grant. Grant has obtained reliable information that from one third to one-half the rebel army is now north of the Potomac, or marching in that direction. The balance of the rebel army is holding the entrenchments of Petersburg and Richmond. Grant is still confident. An officer from the front arrived in this city to-day, and confirms the statements in this letter. He says the force sent from the army of the Potomac consists of two corps and divisions, numbering in all about 30,000 men.

Harrisburg, August 6th.

Numbers of rumors are in circulation concerning the rebel invasion, but nothing that can be traced to a reliable source. We still have communication with Greencastle, and dispatches from there indicate no excitement and refer to no force of rebels in such close proximity as rumors place them. It is certain, however, that they hold Hagerstown. They advanced in small force to Middleburg yesterday, between which place and Hagerstown, their foraging parties are reported to have conducted themselves with great brutality. From rumors this forenoon, it is believed that this force has been withdrawn and is once more posted at Hagerstown, where the rebels evidently have made a pause for reinforcements, from the fact that they were signaling by rockets last night. This is indicative that there is either a force in close proximity, or that those in possession of the town desire to advise approaching parties of their whereabouts.

Washington, August 6th.

The *National Intelligencer*, in an extended criticism, pronounces Gen. Grant's campaign the most unsuccessful one thus far undertaken.

Effectual measures have been taken by Gen Grant to drive the rebel forces from the Cumberland Valley.

New York, August 6th.

Judge Russell has decided that the case of Gen. Dix and his officers, in suppressing the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, must go before the Grand Jury.

New York, August 7th.

The *Herald's* special reports that the rebels have exploded a mine under one of our works on Friday. No particulars known, except that but little damage was done. It is generally believed that Sheridan has been assigned to duty on the upper Potomac.

The *Herald's* 5th army corps correspondence says, both armies entirely employed in strengthening their works.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday, says of the invasions: The best that we can hope is, that the rebels will attempt to make a serious invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania We have a competent force and a proper position, such as to force from them on this side of the Potomac a fair open field fight. All that is needed is competent Generalship to make our forces available.

New York, August 7th.

Petersburg papers say that the rebels bro't into action only two brigades in repulsing our forces before Petersburg; one brigade repulsed a charge by our troops and the other followed up with the charge and drove such of our men as could get away, over the breastworks, and made prisoners of all left behind.

New York, August 6th.

The *Ocean Queen* from Aspinwall with $288,-000 in treasure has arrived.

Washington, August 6th.

A dispatch from Admiral Farragut dated the 25th, says: All is ready for an attack on Mobile and waiting for the land forces to get in position. They will be ready about the 29th or 30th.

Information is received that the Union officers placed under fire at Charleston by the rebels have been exchanged.

Refugees from Fredericksburg report that town not permanently held by either side, but both United States and rebel scouts make their appearance there occasionally. Recently a rebel conscripting force appeared in Fredericksburg and impressed all capable of bearing arms. Small detachments are still lurking in the woods, looking for those who had escaped.

New York, August 8th.

The 18th corps correspondent says of the mine sprung by the rebels: That our force were aware of their intention. It occurred (the explosion) on the afternoon of the 4th, and was immediately succeeded by a rapid succession of volleys of musketry. The smoke from the explosion had hardly cleared away, when our men answered the rebel fire and drowned the rebel yell with their wild cheers of derision at the failure of their mining operations. The enemy, in all probability, intended to have blown up the sap we had run out owards their line, and to charge through the opening. They had, however, sadly miscalculated the distance, and the explosion took place five rods in advance of the head of our sap. Not a particle of debris was thrown into any portion of our lines, and the sharpshooters did not even think it necessary to abandon the sap. The explosion could bear no comparison in magnitude with that of Burnside's mine. It was immediately perceived that their mine was a failure, and they were satisfied with rising behind their works and pouring in a musketry fire. The rebels destroyed no new batteries, and fired with more accuracy than bitherto. Our loss was but trifling; hardly more than would have been sustained through ordinary picket firing. That of the enemy must have been more severe, as they exposed themselves firing fast vollies, and were in full range of our batteries, which are greatly superior in number to theirs.

The *Tribune's* special says: Gen. Ames was dangerously wounded in the charge made by the rebels after exploding the mine.

The *Herald's* City Point letter of the 4th, says: Grant and a portion of his Staff left for Washington the day previous.

The *Herald's* correspondent in the Department of the Suquehannah, says: High authorities, acquainted with the general military situation in this vicinity, believe that a heavy engagement will come off at or near Sharpsburg, Booneboro, old Antietam battle field, or Gettysburg—perhaps further up. The movements of our own and the enemy's forces indicate such a result. It is supposed that Longstreet will command the rebels.

Washington, August 7th.

It is difficult to ascertain where the rebels are posted, but the impression among military men here is, that a collision will take place near Middletown, 17 miles from Frederick Gen. Hunter has been superseded by Sheridan.

Baltimore, August 7th.

It is reported here that a force of rebels was crossing the Potomac yesterday beyond Hancock, going in the direction of Wheeling. The same authority says: Early has been or is being reinforced by Longstreet's corps, and that Wheeling is the point to be aimed at. We do not consider the report reliable.

Washington 7th.

Charleston papers of the third and an Atlanta telegram of the first says that the latter had been shelled for half an hour last night. The enemy are moving their forces on our left. The Macon and Atlanta trains are running regularly.

New York 6th.

The "Heralds" Nashville special of the 5th says: The missing of McCook's expedition will not exceed 800, Sherman alludes to this raid as successful. All is quiet in front.

Cairo 6th.

The steamer Hillman reports, that its passengers were informed by stragglers yesterday near Island thirty-four that a desperate fight had taken place near Osceola between 800 rebels under Bowen and a Federal force, in which the rebels were badly defeated. Besides their killed and wounded, they lost a great many prisoners, a quantity of arms, all their equipage. Bowen is reported killed but no farther particulars are given.

☞ The reason why the wind is said to be feminine is, that it is so fickle, and generally has a new shift each day.

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BARROW & CO.,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

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WILL receive by the 25th August, one of the Largest Stocks of Merchandise ever brought to this country, which they offer to the trade at a small advance on Eastern prices. Their Stock consists of

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GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,

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ETC., ETC.

As their goods were bought before the recent great advance, they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Merchants in the City and Territory, and from Boise, East Bannack, and Virginia mines, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

☞ The highest price paid for produce of all kinds. aug6tf

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Prices to suit the times.

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CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my7tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Frag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSOHOFF & CO., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. my6tf

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SPRING GOODS,

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The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin. my6tf

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FREIGHT FOR BOISE!

14,000 Pounds of Freight will be forwarded to Boise mines. Freight, apply on or before the 15th inst., at T. D. BROWN'S.

California and Nevada Volunteers' RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

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PROVISION STORE,

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Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment. jy28tf

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The highest price paid for

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BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

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Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

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Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

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Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

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Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

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FAUST'S STABLES,

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THE undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.

Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening. [jy8tf] FOX & FAUST.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

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THIS Bank is open for the transaction of a General Banking business. Will receive deposits, attend to the Collection of Paper, and draw Exchange by TELEGRAPH or otherwise, on New York, London, Dublin, etc., on the most favorable terms.

D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

San Francisco, July 5, 1864.—jy15-1m

8—Private Robert Davis, of Company F, 3d Infantry, C. V.

CHARGE 1:—"Conduct highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

SPECIFICATION:—In this, that he, private Robert Davis, of Company F, 3d Infantry, C. V., did publicly expose his person in an indecent manner, in the streets of Great Salt Lake City, and in the presence of the citizens thereof, both male and female. This on or about the 27th day of April, 1864.

CHARGE 2:—Conduct unbecoming a soldier.

SPECIFCATION:—In this that he, private Robert Davis, of Company F, 3d Infantry, C. V., did publicly and in an indecent manner expose his person in the streets of Great Salt Lake City, and did address the following language to a female passing by, and in the hearing of several bystanders, viz:—"How would you like to take that," or words to that effect. This on or about the 27th day of April, 1864.

PLEA.—"Not guilty."

Finding and sentence: The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, private Robert Davis, of Company F, 3d Infantry, C. V., of the specification to 1st charge, "guilty;" of the specification to 2d charge, "guilty," except the words, "And did address the following language to a female passing by, and in the hearing of several bystanders, viz—'How would you like to take that,' or words to that effect;" of the 2d charge, "guilty," and does therefore sentence him, private Robert Davis, of Company F, 3d Infantry, C. V., "To forfeit ten dollars of his monthly pay for one month, to be confined to the limits of the garrison for the period of two months, but to be returned to duty with his Company on the promulgation of this order."

9:—Private John Daley, of Company K, 2d Cavalry, C. V.

CHARGE.—"Disobedience of orders.

SPECIFICATION:—In this that he, private Jno. Daley, of Company K, 2d Cavalry, C. V., when ordered by Harlow L. Street, 1st Lieut., 2d Cavalry, C. V., to "halt," did refuse to obey said order, and did reply, "I guess I won't," or words to that effect, and did run off and escape or conceal himself from said Lieutenant Street, the said Lieut. Street being at the time in the performance of his duties. This at or near Camp Douglas, U. T., on the 10th day of May, 1864.

CHARGE 2:—"Assault with intent to commit bodily injury."

SPECIFICATION:—In this, that he, private John Daley, of Company K, 2d Cavalry, C. V., did enter the building known as the Post Bakery, and commit an unlooked for assault upon private Markus Frieler, of Company D, 3d Infantry, C. V., striking him on the head with a stone or billet of wood or some other weapon.

PLEA.—"Not guilty."

Finding and sentence:—The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused, private John Daley, of Company K, 2d Cavalry, C. V., of the specification to 1st charge, "guilty;" of the 1st charge, "guilty;" of the specification to 2d charge "guilty;" of the 2d charge, "guilty;" and does therefore sentence him, private John Daley, of Company K, 2d Cavalry, C. V., "To be confined at hard labor, in charge of the guard, for the period of four months, to forfeit ten dollars per month of his monthly pay during that time, and at the expiration of his term of sentence to be returned to duty with his Company.

2d:—The proceedings and findings in the foregoing cases are approved, and the respective sentences will be duly executed, except in the case of private Watkins. The evidence in this case shows that sergeant Bean provoked the prisoner to the commission of the crime of which he has been found guilty. The forfeiture of pay is remitted, and confinement at hard labor will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1864.

3d:—The general Court Martial, of which Colonel Robert Pollock, 3d Infantry, C. V., is President, is hereby dissolved.

4th:—Captain Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, having reported at these Head-Quarters on the 8th inst., agreeably to special orders from the War Department, is announced as chief Commissary on Department Staff.

5th:—Lieut. Colonel Robert A. Wainwright, Ordnance, is hereby announced as chief of Ordnance, at the Head-Quarters, Department of the Pacific.

By order of Brigadier-General WRIGHT.

R. C. DRUM, Ass't. Adj't Gen.

☞ An Eastern exchange has the following: "The man who gets up early in the morning to steal his daily reading from his neighbor's door-step had better skip this paragraph."

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

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And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

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jy8tf W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

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GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1864. jy1tf